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horse market Canadian horses to glut the market and reduce prices. With a duty of \$30 a head the Canadian horses would not be imported to be sold at auction.

## A GOVERNMENT THAT SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

There is a lull in the Armenian massacres in Turkey, and they may cease for a while, but they will break out again and history will repeat itself in horrors that will shock the civilized world. The Turkish government is little else than a system of organized robbery and massacre, and the extermination of the Armenians is almost a logical sequence of the Mohammedan religion. The present one is the sixth wholesale massacre of defenseless Christian subjects perpetrated by the Turks within the last seventy-five years. The word massacre, as here used, does not include events that have taken place in legitimate warfare, but wholesale and indiscriminate slaughters of men, women and children in which Turkish military or civil officers have assisted in the bloody work or protected and rewarded the perpetrators. In 1822 no less than 50,000 Greeks were thus massacred; 10,000 Nestorians and Armenians were killed in 1850; 11,000 Maronites and Syrians in 1860; 10,000 Bulgarians in 1876; 12,000 Armenians in 1894, and at least 50,000 Armenians in 1895. All these records, except that of the current year, are historic, and the estimates of the number of persons killed are from authentic sources. The estimate for 1895 is probably below the truth. There have been many other massacres during the same period, in which a few thousand persons have been killed, the foregoing list including only general massacres. Each of these caused concerted action on the part of the European powers, and in every case the Turkish government gave the same stereotyped assurances of reform and future protection to Christian subjects. These promises were broken, as they were doubtless intended to be when made, and as the promises recently made will be in the future.

The fundamental principles of the Mohammedan religion and the union of church and state make it impossible that there can ever be any permanent reform in this regard or any permanent safety for Christian subjects of Turkey. Church and state are one and inseparable in Turkey. The Ottoman government is a politico-religious system in which the Sultan is at once the temporal ruler and recognized successor of Mohammed. The Turkish government, it can be called such, is Mohammedan through and through, from top to bottom. Mohammedans throughout the world regard the Sultan as the Defender of the Faith, girded with the sword of the Prophet. He is himself a conscientious Mohammedan and bound by his conscience as well as by the traditions of his religion to defend the faith. The Mohammedan way of converting Christians is to kill them. No Christian subject of the Turkish government has any rights that the head of the Mohammedan church is bound to respect—not even the right to live. "According to the Koran," says a recent writer, "which is the basis and ultimate authority of Mohammedan law—code Napoleon, treaty stipulations and imperial edicts notwithstanding—the whole non-Moslem population of Turkey are outlaws. The millions of ancient hereditary inhabitants, whether Greek, Armenian, Nestorian, Jacobite, Jew or Syrian, are considered aliens. Their legal status is that of prisoners of war, with corresponding rights and responsibilities." The Turkish army is exclusively Mohammedan, and no degree of loyalty can secure admission for a non-Moslem. There are a few Christians in the civil service, but they are only tolerated in positions which Mohammedans are incompetent to fill. The evidence of a Christian is of no account in a Turkish court, and that of a dozen will not weigh against one Mohammedan.

In an article published shortly after the Bulgarian massacre of 1876 Mr. Gladstone said:

"The Turks were, from the black day when they first entered Europe, the one great enemy of the Christian race. They were ever bent on a broad line of blood making the track behind them, and, as far as they were able, they destroyed, civilization disappeared from view."

E. A. Freeman, the English historian, writing of the Turk in Europe, says:

"The Turk came in as an alien and barbarian, encamped on the soil of Europe. At the end of the last century he was an alien and a barbarian encamped on soil which he had made his own. He was then a first-class Kallipolis. His rule during all that time has been the rule of a first-class Kallipolis. It has not been government, but organized brigandage. His rule cannot be reformed. While other nations get better and better the Turk gets worse and worse. And when the chief powers of Europe join in denouncing him, he is only more determined to reform he impudently refuses to make any."

It is idle to expect any material change in the attitude of the Turkish government towards its Christian subjects. The fundamental law of its existence is that it is a Mohammedan state, and it will never be treated any other way. Turkish massacres of Armenians and other Christians will continue as long as the Turkish government exists, or until there are none but Mohammedans in Turkey.

## THE DIVORCE EVIL.

Abuses sometimes bring about their own remedies, and there are indications that the growth of the divorce evil is attracting a degree of public attention that will eventually lead to a reform in the laws, or, better still, in public opinion on the subject. The Detroit ministers have been discussing the subject. A paper read before the association showed that while the increase of population in the United States during the decade from 1880 to 1890 was 30 per cent., the increase in divorces was 80 per cent. Comparing different States, it appears that in Ohio the increase of population was 20 per cent., and of divorces 56 per cent.; in Indiana, population 17 per cent., divorces 21 per cent.; in Michigan, population 28 per cent., divorces 108 per cent.; in Illinois, population 21, divorces 31 per cent.; in Delaware, population 17, divorces 400 per cent.; in New York, population 15, divorces 14; in Arizona, population 318, divorces 2,200 per cent.; in Wyoming, population 17, divorces 61 per cent. A Chicago paper recently had a sensational article concerning the alarming increase of divorces in Indiana. The case is bad enough, but the figures show that the percentage of increase has been much

greater in Illinois than in this State. The extraordinary increase in some of the new Western States, notably in Arizona, bears witness to the disgraceful laws which encourage nonresidents to go there for the sole purpose of getting divorces.

Some of the reasons given at the Detroit meeting for the increase of divorces were: A seemingly growing sentiment that marriage is simply a matter of contract, to be dissolved at the pleasure of either party; in an over-emphasis of individual liberty; in the easier accessibility in these modern days to the benefits of the law on the part of the less wealthy classes; the emancipation of woman, and her growing recognition in the courts, enabling her to use the law with greater freedom in her own defense; her independence as a wage earner, and hasty marriages. These causes are general in their operation, though some are worse in their social and moral tendency than others.

That the evil is a real one and its effect upon society insidiously demoralizing none can doubt. The remedy lies in better laws where they are lax, a stricter construction and better administration of them by courts, and a reformation of public opinion that shall make marital obligations more binding.

## HOKE SMITH'S PERFORMANCE.

One of the results of the visit of Secretary Hoke Smith to the Legislature of Georgia is a proposition to test the constitutionality of the law imposing a tax upon the issues of State bank notes. For years that right has not been questioned. Bank notes are regarded as money. Such notes cannot be made legal tender, but, being issued in a community, they are very likely to drive legal-tender money out of existence where they circulate. There being no legal-tender money and no other money than these bank notes, labor is compelled to take them as wages, the farmer must take them for his produce and the retailer for his wares. Presumably, those who hold them can take them to the bank and demand and receive legal-tender money, but in the light of experience the presumption that such bills will be so redeemed is a very violent one. Such alleged money, now that our trade and traffic is so largely interstate, would be a nuisance to all except two small classes, namely, those who would issue the notes and brokers who would discount them. All others would suffer inconvenience and loss when they would not be swindled. Except those who are ignorant and those who yet hold to some of the by-gone heresies of State sovereignty, only speculators yearn to return to a form of money which was a curse to those who were compelled to take it.

Having learned that Congress will not pass a bill to remove the tax from the note issues of State banks, one of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet goes to the Legislature of the State from which he hails and makes a sound money speech devoted largely to advocacy of an attempt to force upon the people of this country the worst pretense of money they have ever known. He has urged that by having a test case made by violating an act of Congress. While the President has urged the retirement of greenbacks, to be substituted by national bank issues, Secretary Hoke Smith goes to Georgia to put into operation a scheme to test the constitutionality of a law which protects the national bank with its full security for its circulation and its highly taxed capital against the competition of banks without any valid requirement for the redemption of their notes. While the constitutionality of a law giving national banks protection against an irresponsible competitor should be pending in the courts, what prudent man would put gold capital into national banks of issue?

## EVIDENT INACCURACIES.

Professor Bemis, according to the reports of his last lecture, attributes the fall in prices to the appreciation of gold, but in the course of his remarks says that a man in 1850, with a machine, in some lines of production can turn out double the goods that he could in 1870. This is true in some departments, and this increased production at a less cost has caused the fall in prices and not the appreciation of gold. One man with the present machinery can cultivate and harvest three or four times as many acres of wheat as he could in 1870. Under the factory system the workman can make twice or three times as many shoes as he could in 1870. It is that fact that has caused the fall in connection with the vast increase of the supply, and not that Germany and a few smaller nations which formerly used silver as an exclusive legal tender have changed to gold.

The dragging of the debtor and creditor classes into his discussion is entirely foreign to his subject, and his assumption that the mass of those who contracted debts in 1870 have not yet paid them indicates a degree of ignorance that is astounding. The great bulk of the mortgages in the country, except those of railroads and larger corporations, do not have an average life of six years. The life of farm and home mortgages does not average even six years. Consequently, they were largely made since the fall of prices, except such as have come about by recent tariff legislation in this country.

His remarks about the scarcity of gold and its absorption conflict with existing facts. If governments have laid aside gold to sustain specie payments it is in use in the form of paper money redeemable in gold. If his statement to the effect that \$60,000,000 of gold is used annually in the arts, which is doubtful, indicates anything it is that it is more valuable for other uses than for money, which is evidence against its appreciation and its scarcity. The further statement that during the last nine years the United States and Great Britain could not have had any new gold is absurd. We cannot accumulate gold because our tourists spend a large quantity abroad annually, while the hostile balance of trade calls out of the country more than the product of our mines. If both metals were the money of commerce the result would be the same, so far as the export of coin or bullion is concerned, if we paid our debts. Just now, while Professor Bemis is declaring that Great Britain could have got no new gold during the past nine years, the last report of the Bank

of England is that it has \$90,000,000 more than it had two years ago. It matters not whether the gold is new or old, so long as our mint coin from \$20,000,000 in 1890 to \$75,000,000 in 1893. It is idle to say that gold is being absorbed in the arts when its coinage in the world has increased from \$95,000,000 in 1886 to \$232,000,000 in 1893, and risen from \$113,000,000 in 1891 to \$232,000,000 in 1893.

It must have been the reporter who attributed to the Professor the statement that wages have fallen in this country and Great Britain since 1872. They have fallen here since 1892, but during the period between 1872 and 1892 the recognized statisticians show a steady increase.

## MINISTER TERRELL.

A reader of the Journal asks if Mr. Terrell, at present United States minister to Turkey, is the same Terrell who a few years ago published a fulsome eulogy of John Wilkes Booth and defending his crime. Yes, he is the same man. He is also the same Terrell who, as a member of the Texas Legislature, organized a successful campaign to kill the appropriation for the representation of the State at the world's fair, the result being that it was not represented there at all. For these and other reasons Terrell is not much respected by the better class of people in Texas, and his appointment to his present position was generally regarded as one not fit to be made. The Journal, however, is free to say it believes he has done reasonably well. His position has been a very trying one, and while at the beginning of the troubles in Turkey there seemed to be ground for criticizing his action, later events seem to have shown that he has done all that could be done for the protection of American citizens in Turkey, and that his action has been effective. An American missionary who spent eight years in Armenia, and who returned to the United States a short time ago, says:

"I think there has been some unjust criticism of Minister Terrell. He has not been backed by the United States government as he should be. Either the powers of Washington to support the condition of affairs in the East or they are not making the effort they should to protect American citizens. Minister Terrell had no desire to brave the publicity which their position would give them at such an occasion, and to state that Minister Terrell's life is a charmingly simple one. It is a home life, a life of quietude, not at all luxurious and plain. It can be consistently be. Besides Mr. Reed and the daughter, Miss Kitty."

Now come those forebodings. To disturb that small boy's dream, who lives remote from chimneys. In a flat that was in the room for the body of Lenx, the Pittsburgh bicyclist. Terrell did not have the support of the government, and he was not in a position to compel the Kurds to tell what they knew of the murders and the other atrocities. The fact is Terrell has all along been expected to do what, unaided by his government, he could not do.

A foreign minister who is not backed by his government can accomplish very little, and one can easily believe that the minister to Turkey has had very little backing from this administration.

John S. McClure was pensioned at the rate of \$12 per month under the disability act for disease of the digestive and urinary organs and rectum. The zealous experts of Commissioner Lochren discovered that he did not have sufficient disability to warrant so large a pension, and, failing to satisfy those opinionated pensioners, the person who had his disability was sufficient to warrant a pension of \$12 a month, they reduced his allowance to \$8 a month after May 4, 1895, but probably he never heard of the fact, as he died, a disease-wrecked man, April 12, or nearly four weeks before the reduction was decreed. The knowledge, however, that his case was being reviewed doubtless filled his last days with anxiety.

## THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Revised Statutes of the United States say that the Secretary of the Treasury shall lay before Congress, at the beginning of each session, a report of the national finances. Either Mr. Carlisle has forgotten this requirement or he has not yet been informed that Congress is in session.

## DUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Conductive.

Minnie—I wonder if I will get my stockings full this Christmas?

Mamie—It's rather late to begin, but you might try bicycle riding.

Changed.

"I thought marriage would make a different man of him," she sighed.

"And—"

"It made an indifferent man of him."

Just Stopped.

"Hello," said the shelf. "Is this where you stop?"

"Not regularly," answered the clock.

"But I thought I would just run down a while."

History.

"Have you always had that ridiculous gait?" asked the camel, superciliously.

"Ever since the fall of man," sighed the serpent. "At that time, however, I flatter myself that I got there with both feet."

Two letters received by Chairman Tucker, of this city, of the State committee of the Grand Army to solicit money with which to build a monument to the soldiers of the Civil War indicate the thorough interest which is being aroused in regard to this charity. H. M. Caylor, who is not on any committee, writes from Noblesville as follows:

"I suppose you have received the good word that Hamilton county will build two cottages in the spring, and later on will build two more if required by the needs of the deserving veterans. If other counties will do as well, we will have all the cottages needed for good years to come."

Captain Charles H. Myerhoff, of Evansville, a member of the committee for the first district, writes of the interest and action in Vanderburg county as follows:

"I have the pleasure to report that our Vanderburg county committee has voted \$2,000. Bartley Inc., of Rockport, reports that the commissioners in that county have agreed to contribute \$1,000 to the fund for the amount to General Carnahan. I will, no doubt, hear from the remaining counties in this Congressional district soon."

The County Commissioners did the right thing in appointing a pauper attorney at the old salary of \$200 instead of raising the salary. Mr. John O. Spahr, the successful applicant for the appointment, is an energetic young man, earnest and intelligent, and the Journal believes the commissioners did well in selecting him.

In the word Sultan the "u" has the sound of the same vowel in "full," and the "a" the sound of that vowel in "pa." The correct pronunciation might be indicated by the spelling "sulthan." Yet there is considerable evidence to indicate that it like the last two syllables of "insult."

The good women who constitute the City Improvement Society of New Brunswick, N. J., are educating themselves in the art of Education to place green refuse cans about the school yards in the city, so that the children may throw loose paper, apple

cores, chewing gum, chalk and like litter into them, and thus acquire habits of cleanliness